



United States
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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 82^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1951

The 3d day of January being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the first session of the Eighty-second Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY, of Kentucky, Vice President of the United States, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, whose approval we seek above the hollow applause of men, with the unwritten record of a new session open before us we would make the first entry "In the beginning God," as with contrite hearts we offer the prayer that all the deliberations of this historic Chamber may be begun, continued and ended in Thee. In a world where the very foundations seem to be shaken and the mad fury of battle this very day assails our senses and tears our hearts, we cherish this hushed and hallowed moment which so long ago the founding fathers set apart as an altar of prayer at the day's beginning.

Grant that those who by the people's choice have been called to high places of state in this fateful day, conscious of the great tradition in which they stand, assuming responsibilities as heavy as the servants of the Commonwealth have ever borne, may be filled with Thy spirit, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of Thee. On this significant day of beginnings like the sound of a great amen may there ascend from every Member of this legislative body, upon which are the eyes of the world, the solemn prayer: "So help me, God!" We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The VICE PRESIDENT. The first order of business is the administration of the oath of office to the newly elected Senators. Their names will be called in alphabetical order in groups of four and as their names are called they will proceed to the rostrum where the oath will be administered.

The legislative clerk (Edward E. Mansur, Jr.) called the names of Mr. AIKEN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, and Mr. CAPEHART.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the oath required by the Constitution and

prescribed by law is administered to Mr. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER as a Senator from the State of Maryland for the term beginning January 3, 1951, such action shall be deemed to be without prejudice either to him or to the constitutional right or power of the Senate to take any action it may subsequently deem proper, pending the outcome of the investigation now being made by the Committee on Rules and Administration through a subcommittee into the 1950 election in said State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Senators whose names have been called will come forward and take the oath of office.

Mr. AIKEN, escorted by Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. BENNETT, escorted by Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, escorted by Mr. O'CONOR, and Mr. CAPEHART, escorted by Mr. JENNER, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CLEMENTS, and Mr. DIRKSEN.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. SCHOEPEL, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. DOUGLAS, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. DUFF, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. HENNINGS.

These Senators (with the exception of Mr. DUFF), escorted by Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MCFARLAND, and Mr. KEM, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOEY, and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, and Mr. MAYBANK, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LONG, Mr. MAGNUSON, and Mr. MCCARRAN.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. IVES, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. MURRAY, and Mr. MALONE, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office

prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. MONRONEY, and Mr. MORSE.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. BEN-TON, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. KERR, and Mr. CORDON, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. NIXON, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. TOBEY.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. BRICKER, and Mr. BRIDGES, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. WELKER, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. YOUNG.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Mr. LANGER, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

LIST OF SENATORS BY STATES

Alabama.—Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman.

Arizona.—Carl Hayden and Ernest W. McFarland.

Arkansas.—John L. McClellan and J. William Fulbright.

California.—William F. Knowland and Richard M. Nixon.

Colorado.—Edwin C. Johnson and Eugene D. Millikin.

Connecticut.—Brien McMahon and William Benton.

Delaware.—John J. Williams and J. Allen Frear, Jr.

Florida.—Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers.

Georgia.—Walter F. George and Richard B. Russell.

Idaho.—Henry C. Dworshak and Herman Welker.

Illinois.—Paul H. Douglas and Everett M. Dirksen.

Indiana.—Homer E. Capehart and William E. Jenner.

Iowa.—Bourke B. Hickenlooper and Guy M. Gillette.

Kansas.—Andrew F. Schoeppel and Frank Carlson.

Kentucky.—Virgil M. Chapman and Earle C. Clements.

Louisiana.—Allen J. Ellender, Sr., and Russell B. Long.

Maine.—Owen Brewster and Margaret Chase Smith.

Maryland.—Herbert R. O'Connor and John Marshall Butler.

Massachusetts.—Leverett Saltonstall and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Michigan.—Arthur H. Vandenberg and Homer Ferguson.

Minnesota.—Edward J. Thye and Hubert H. Humphrey.

Mississippi.—James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis.

Missouri.—James P. Kem and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.

Montana.—James E. Murray and Zales N. Ecton.

Nebraska.—Hugh Butler and Kenneth S. Wherry.

Nevada.—Pat McCarran and George W. Malone.

New Hampshire.—Styles Bridges and Charles W. Tobey.

New Jersey.—H. Alexander Smith and Robert C. Hendrickson.

New Mexico.—Dennis Chavez and Clinton P. Anderson.

New York.—Irving M. Ives and Herbert H. Lehman.

North Carolina.—Clyde R. Hoey and Willis Smith.

North Dakota.—William Langer and Milton R. Young.

Ohio.—Robert A. Taft and John W. Bricker.

Oklahoma.—Robert S. Kerr and A. S. Mike Monroney.

Oregon.—Guy Cordon and Wayne Morse.

Pennsylvania.—Edward Martin and James H. Duff.

Rhode Island.—Theodore Francis Green and John O. Pastore.

South Carolina.—Burnet R. Maybank and Olin D. Johnston.

South Dakota.—Karl E. Mundt and Francis Case.

Tennessee.—Kenneth McKellar and Estes Kefauver.

Texas.—Tom Connally and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Utah.—Arthur V. Watkins and Wallace F. Bennett.

Vermont.—George D. Aiken and Ralph E. Flanders.

Virginia.—Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson.

Washington.—Warren G. Magnuson and Harry P. Cain.

West Virginia.—Harley M. Kilgore and Matthew M. Neely.

Wisconsin.—Alexander Wiley and Joseph R. McCarthy.

Wyoming.—Joseph C. O'Mahoney and Lester C. Hunt.

RESUMPTION OF SENATE SESSIONS IN SENATE CHAMBER

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks this is not an inappropriate time to invite the attention of Senators and their guests to what the Chair regards as an important historic event, namely, the return of the Senate to this Chamber.

Ninety-two years ago this month the United States Senate moved from the Chamber which it had previously occupied into this new wing of the Capitol, and the House of Representatives moved from what is now Statuary Hall into its new Chamber.

Twice within the life of the Eighty-first Congress the Senate, because of repairs which were being made to this

Chamber, has had to move out of this Chamber into its old Chamber, which for many years had been occupied by the Supreme Court.

The Chair would like to congratulate the Architect of the Capitol and all his associates, as well as the committees of the Senate and of the House for the magnificent work they have done in the remodeling of this Chamber of the United States Senate.

Here also in connection with the old Chamber were hammered out the patterns of our institutions, our liberties, and our constitutional rights. Here many historic debates took place from 1859 until the present time. Debates in this Chamber and in the corresponding Chamber at the other end of the Capitol made American history.

It seems to me that now when we return to this Chamber, which has been occupied for nearly a century by the Senate of the United States, we can very well be imbued with a new spirit typified and symbolized by the new appearance and the new conveniences not only on the floor, but in the galleries for the benefit of our friends and guests.

The Chair may be pardoned, he hopes, if he expresses the conviction and the belief that from this new atmosphere here we may take new courage and a new spirit of cooperation, and the determination that, without regard to differences which must exist among strong men with deep convictions, which differences must be expressed here if we are to maintain the freedom of debate, we may conduct ourselves as should the greatest legislative body in the world, the last forum of free debate and free consideration among legislative bodies; that in this critical time in our history and in the history of the world, we may here highly resolve, in the language of Lincoln at Gettysburg, that liberty shall not perish from the earth, that we shall continue to be a nation "of the people, by the people, for the people," and that through our cooperation and our unselfish services here in behalf of our people we may set for all the world an example which may bring peace and happiness and contentment to all mankind. [Applause.]

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MCFARLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Ecton	Johnston, S. C.
Anderson	Ellender	Kefauver
Bennett	Ferguson	Kem
Benton	Flanders	Kerr
Brewster	Frear	Kilgore
Bricker	Fulbright	Knowland
Bridges	George	Langer
Butler, Md.	Gillette	Lehman
Butler, Nebr.	Green	Long
Byrd	Hayden	McCarran
Capehart	Hendrickson	McCarthy
Carlson	Hennings	McClellan
Case	Hickenlooper	McFarland
Chapman	Hill	McKellar
Chavez	Hoey	McMahon
Clements	Holland	Magnuson
Connally	Humphrey	Malone
Cordon	Hunt	Martin
Dirksen	Ives	Maybank
Douglas	Jenner	Millikin
Dworshak	Johnson, Colo.	Monroney
Eastland	Johnson, Tex.	Morse

Mundt	Saltonstall	Thye
Murray	Schoeppel	Tobey
Neely	Smathers	Watkins
Nixon	Smith, Maine	Welker
O'Connor	Smith, N. J.	Wherry
O'Mahoney	Smith, N. C.	Wiley
Pastore	Sparkman	Williams
Robertson	Stennis	Young
Russell	Taft	

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MCFARLAND submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 1), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. MCFARLAND and Mr. WHERRY the committee on the part of the Senate.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE

Mr. WHERRY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 2), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 3), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to ask unanimous consent that until further notice my distinguished colleague the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] may be excused from attending the sessions of the Senate, because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, leave is granted.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I also wish to ask such unanimous consent. I wish to make the same request today that I made yesterday, in behalf of the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], namely, that he be excused from attending the sessions of the Senate until January 22.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS TO FRIDAY

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, it has been the custom and the uniform practice for many years that the Senate not transact any business prior to the delivery by the President of the United States of his address on the state of the Union. I therefore move that the Sen-

ate now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Friday next.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator by unanimous consent permit me to address a question to him before the motion is put?

Mr. McFARLAND. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the motion mean that, if it is agreed to, no business of any kind—such as speeches, the introduction of bills, or anything of that sort—will be transacted on Friday, either?

Mr. McFARLAND. I think, as a courtesy to the President, we should not transact any business whatsoever, on Friday as well.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator think that is necessary, when the President has postponed his speech for an entire week? Formerly we always had the President's address the day after the Senate met.

As a matter of fact, no courtesy is involved, because in the House of Representatives there has always been the introduction of bills on the very first day they met.

Does the Senator think it is necessary to delay the business of the Senate for an entire week because the President is not able or willing at this time to deliver his state of the Union message?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I certainly believe it is desirable to follow the usual custom which has been uniformly practiced in the past. It is clear, I think, that no legislative time will be gained by the introduction of bills and resolutions today or Friday since the committees are not yet organized and will not be able to transact any legislative business prior to next Monday. While the interval is somewhat longer than on former occasions, there is nothing to be gained by breaking precedents now. I hope we will continue to follow precedents.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator realize that the President will then have delayed the whole action of this body by nearly a week by his failure to deliver his state of the Union message immediately, as he always has done heretofore, and as has been the custom? Furthermore, apparently the budget message, upon which much of the action of Congress must be based, is to be postponed until January 15, whereas we have often had urged upon us that we had to come back to special sessions and had to rush through many bills almost the day after they were introduced. Now we are asked to delay action by the Senate for almost 2 weeks, not only on legislative proposals, but also in the way of expressions of opinion by Members of the Senate on questions that are before the Senate of the United States and before the people of the country.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the distinguished Senator from Ohio to the fact that the Senate was in session yesterday, and as a result there is legisla-

tion which is on the President's desk, awaiting his consideration. Moreover, the duties of the President in these times of crisis are great, and require a great deal of his time.

Equally important, I already have pointed out that the Senate committee memberships have not yet been appointed, and it is obvious the Senate cannot transact any legislative business until the respective committees have been manned and are able to function. Under these circumstances it seems clear that the introduction of bills and resolutions prior to next Monday does not in any way affect the timetable of Senate operations.

I certainly think this is a courtesy which should be extended to the President of the United States. We should not break the custom which has prevailed for many years, since no time will be lost.

Mr. President, I shall renew my motion.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would suggest to the Senator from Arizona that heretofore it has not been customary to make a motion or to ask unanimous consent for that purpose. The Chair has usually assumed that Senators would accord to the President the courtesy of not introducing bills until after the President had delivered his message to the joint session of the two Houses.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, my motion was that the Senate stand in recess until Friday, but I have withheld the motion temporarily.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes; the Senator from Arizona withheld his motion. Does he now renew it?

Mr. McFARLAND. First, I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I ask the Senator to yield to me, only to permit me to ask a brief question: Can the Senator from Arizona tell the Senate now whether by next Monday or Tuesday the committees will have been appointed so that legislative matters can be taken up after the President delivers his annual message?

Mr. McFARLAND. We shall act with due diligence in seeing that the committees are appointed, so that there will not be any more delay than is absolutely necessary.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. Does the Senator feel that the question of having discussions on the floor of the Senate comes under the heading of the transaction of business?

Mr. McFARLAND. I would answer the distinguished Senator in this way: I think it would be most discourteous to the President of the United States for the Senate to engage in debate prior to the delivery of the President's message.

Mr. BREWSTER. Would not the Senator feel that, in view of the delay, no custom is involved, and that possibly if we were to follow the Senator's suggestion, a precedent would be established as a consequence of which future Presidents might delay even more indefinitely the delivery of their State of the Union

message? Should we not consider the matter carefully before establishing the precedent of extending the time?

Mr. McFARLAND. My answer to the Senator's question is that none of us should regard this as an unusual delay in view of the circumstances. I have said before that the problems confronting the President are great. We were in session yesterday. The President has important proposed legislation upon his desk. I do not regard waiting until Monday as an unusual delay.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. It is not true, however, that this is not a question of courtesy, because the House of Representatives has never engaged in the custom to which reference has been made. The House of Representatives has always acted on the first day of the session; Members of the House have introduced bills on the first day of the session, and have gone ahead with business, without waiting for the delivery of the President's message.

So it seems to me to be merely a matter of custom.

I suggest to the Senator that the President is the one who has changed the custom, by postponing his state of the Union message to a time which will keep the Senate inactive in the interval, and, regardless of what is said, will delay the ultimate action of the Senate on many measures because of his delay.

Mr. McFARLAND. The distinguished Senator from Ohio is entitled to his opinion, and I respect it. He is correct in alluding to the proposed procedure as a custom, and I am merely suggesting that we follow precedent. I hope, therefore, he will not insist upon objecting to the first request which is being made on the opening day of the new Congress.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not object at all to having the Senate take a recess to Friday, but on Friday I propose to raise the question again.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order to permit an insertion to be made in the Record?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the Senate will meet on Friday, and the Senator from Ohio has stated that he again will raise the question on Friday.

Therefore, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until Friday next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Friday, January 5, 1951, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1951

This being the day fixed by the twentieth amendment of the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-second Congress met in their Hall, and